

and captured nine machine guns and one mine thrower.

Paris admits the loss of the Navarin farm, and says:

"In Champagne, in the region of the Navarin farm, to the north of Souain, the enemy was successful by a surprise attack in occupying certain trenches of our advance line; they also took a supporting trench."

In the Woëvre, also, the German attacks have assumed a greater intensity. The railroad station at Eix has changed hands several times, but to-night finally remains in the possession of the French. Attempts to take Fresnes, Paris likewise declares, have failed. The official statement says:

"On the plateau to the north of the village of Vaux, in the Woëvre district, the enemy yesterday evening and last night assumed an attitude of greater activity. The railroad station at Eix, captured and recaptured several times by the attacks and counter attacks of the two opposing forces, now remains in our possession."

"All the attacks against Hill No. 255, to the southeast of Eix, were futile, failing to dislodge our troops."

"Further to the south a German attack against Manheulles resulted in complete failure."

Berlin, on the contrary, claims that German troops have been successful by the important Cote Lorraine, the French base in the Woëvre region. The statement says:

"In the Woëvre, the foot of Cote Lorraine was reached from the east at several places."

"The Germans have cleared the Meuse peninsula of enemy forces."

"The Germans advanced their lines further in the direction of Vacherauville and Bray."

Paris also reported as follows:

"In the Argonne our heavy batteries and field guns shelled the enemy's positions, particularly in the region of the Cote de Wood. This morning at Hill 285 we exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied."

"In Lorraine our artillery has played marked activity on the sectors of the Meuse, Douvre and Badonviller."

The British official communication issued to-night also reports fresh German attacks.

"Last night we repulsed a small German attack southeast of Albert. During the night the enemy sprang a mine south of La Bassée Canal, causing some damage to our trenches."

"To-day there has been some artillery activity against Ambers and the Villers-Comines Canal."

The fight for Verdun goes on multiplying the dead and wounded, and pointing that the losses have got beyond calculation.

It is impossible to verify how many reinforcements the Germans have brought up, but the military critics believe that of the 500,000 men that have been in the attack, few will be left at the end of the first fighting.

Verdun, the object of all this sacrifice, is now nothing but a cauldron of fire, a scene of utter devastation, and the German forces, if they take it, will find it an empty shell.

Fort Douaumont, before which such a sacrifice in lives has been made by the French, holds neither cannon nor machine guns, and is a ruin.

It is six months since the French, putting into practice the lessons of the war showing that fortresses are more vulnerable than field works, have decided to demolish all its provisions, arms and munitions, as well as those in the surrounding forts, were sent to the rear.

Eighty thousand men and several hundred cannon would have been the trophies of a conquest of the place in September, 1914.

To-day Verdun also is not a fortress. It has neither cannon nor machine guns, and no provisions except for the current needs of the population. The value of the town itself is scarcely more than that of any one of the villages to the north taken by the Germans in the last six days, since it was never anything more than a military stronghold.

The attitude of the people and press in France is of calm confidence, and is heightened by pride in the heroic counter attacks the French are making. Reliance is placed, not in Verdun, nor in any other stronghold, but in the army which the Germans must destroy before French confidence is shaken.

## LANSING BRINGS ALLIES INTO DEBATE

Continued from page 1

horns or torpedoes were the skippers authorized to use their guns.

The State Department is understood to feel that the possibility is remote of difficulties arising in the near future as a result of the new German and Austrian policy. In the first place, officials believe that commanders of German and Austrian submarines will take particular care not to attack without warning armed merchant vessels upon which there may be Americans. This belief is strengthened by the declaration in the German note received to-day, which was acquiesced in by Austria through Baron Ziwiedner, charge of the embassy here, that the orders issued to the naval commanders were so formulated as to prevent the destruction of enemy liners "on account of their armament unless such armament is proved."

The communication from Germany probably will be considered by President Wilson and his Cabinet to-night, and official indication regarding it is expected soon.

The German note says that during the negotiations over the Lusitania no mention was made of armed merchantmen, and that the United States in one of its notes on the Lusitania mentioned unarmed merchantmen. Attention then is called to the assurances previously given, which it is stated that liners will not be sunk without warning, provided they do not offer resistance. Attention also is called to the statement of the American government in its notice to port authorities that the presence of armament on board a merchant vessel creates the presumption that the vessel is armed for offense.

Cannot Warn Armed Enemy.

It is stated that a submarine commander cannot be expected to warn an enemy merchantman, which has a right to fire on the submarine which warns it, and the German government sets up the contention that equipment and intention to resist a warning given by a submarine do not come within the definition of defensive armament.

Germany contends that a similar viewpoint was taken by the United States, and that it secured assurances from the Italian government that its armed merchant ships leaving port would not fire upon submarines which warned them.

The note then sets forth that the German government did not issue its new instructions to submarine commanders until after it had come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen. It is denied that armed British merchant ships of any description are peaceful traders, and it is declared that the

German government did not issue its new instructions to submarine commanders until after it had come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen. It is denied that armed British merchant ships of any description are peaceful traders, and it is declared that the

German government did not issue its new instructions to submarine commanders until after it had come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen. It is denied that armed British merchant ships of any description are peaceful traders, and it is declared that the

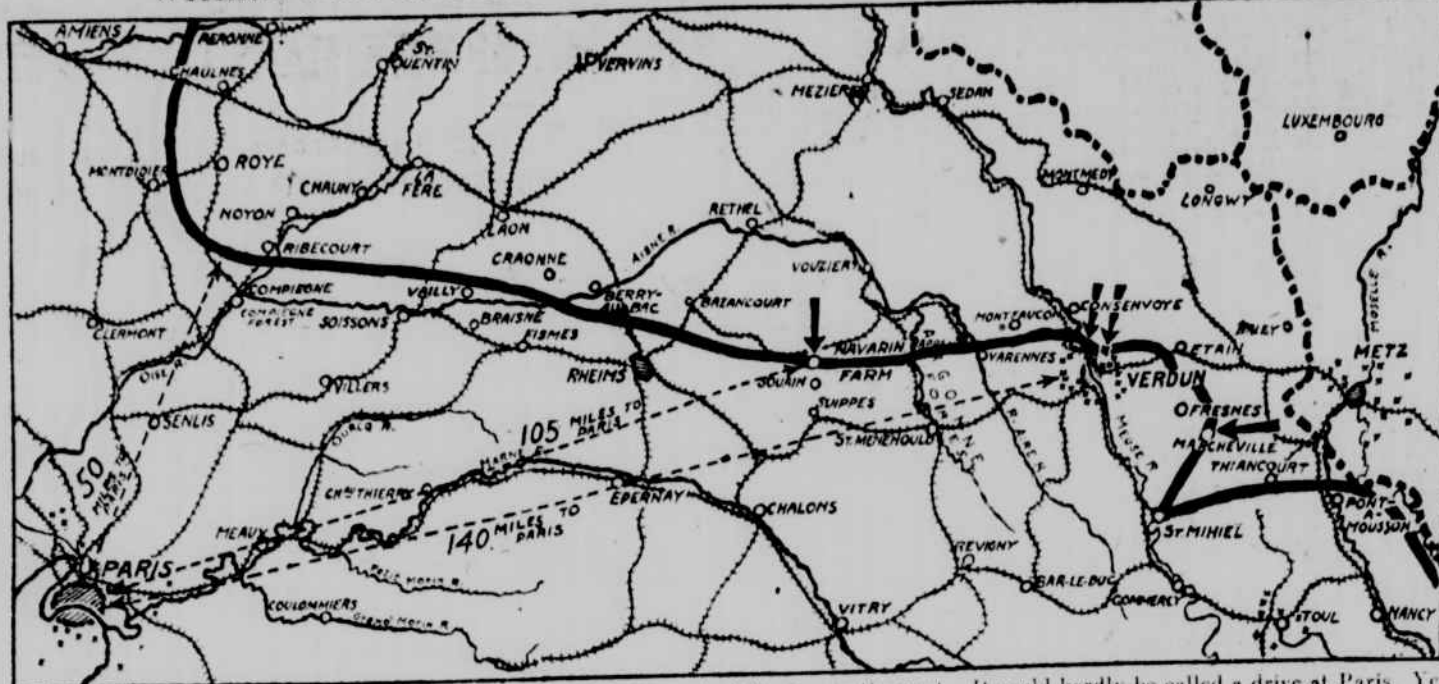
German government did not issue its new instructions to submarine commanders until after it had come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen. It is denied that armed British merchant ships of any description are peaceful traders, and it is declared that the

German government did not issue its new instructions to submarine commanders until after it had come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen. It is denied that armed British merchant ships of any description are peaceful traders, and it is declared that the

German government did not issue its new instructions to submarine commanders until after it had come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen. It is denied that armed British merchant ships of any description are peaceful traders, and it is declared that the

German government did not issue its new instructions to submarine commanders until after it had come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen. It is denied that armed British merchant ships of any description are peaceful traders, and it is declared that the

## WHERE THE GERMAN ATTACKS ARE MOVING CLOSER TO PARIS.



The first German assault came at Verdun last Tuesday, near the end of the line in the west. It could hardly be called a drive at Paris. Yesterday the Kaiser's troops attacked the French line in the Champagne, and claim the capture of 1,600 yards around the Navarin farm, thirty-five miles nearer Paris. A new drive may be launched at the point of the front nearest the French capital, where the line loops around Noyon and Roye. The arrows indicate the points where the Germans are now attacking.

## \$25,000 THIEF HASN'T CARFARE

Limousine Held for Debt, Girl Gone and Gay Days a Memory.

Billy Martins stood at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue last night, facing north, and took inventory. His \$100 suit needed pressing. His \$15 shoes were blushing under a coat of mud. His limousine was in the hands of a garage man, who had said he would keep it under his eye until certain impressive bills had been settled.

The blazing lights of the square blinked a paradoxically cold invitation to Billy. He knew it was cold. His source of income and his credit had magically and simultaneously dissolved.

"Billy was one more of Broadway's 'million dollar kids' at the end of his string. And he wasn't a bit sorry when two broad shouldered men marched to his side. He knew they were going to solve the problem of where to go."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

"I'm Martins, if you're looking for me," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "No, I haven't been able to raise that \$25,000 I promised to give back to the boss. Spoke 'ave to go home."

## SENATE DATA HARD TO GET

Young Republican Committee Awaits Information on Employees.

The committee of five appointed last month by the Brooklyn Young Republican Club to investigate the expenditure for employees in the Legislature is finding difficulty in obtaining the desired information. The inquiry was prompted by a statement of ex-Senator Root at the constitutional convention that many men who seldom rendered any service were on the legislature's payroll as a matter of party patronage.

Edward H. Wilson, chairman of the committee, recently wrote the clerks of the Senate and Assembly, asking for the list of employees and their salaries. Fred W. Hammond, clerk of the Assembly, forwarded him, but none has been forthcoming from Edward A. Fay, clerk of the Senate. The Assembly list contained the names of 191 employees, made up of 12 doorkeepers, 3 janitors, a postmaster and an assistant postmaster, 12 messengers, 26 clerks, 25 stenographers, 12 document handlers, and 20 pages. Mr. Wilson wrote Mr. Hammond yesterday inquiring whether these employees should not be in the classified civil service.

In a letter to Clerk Fay Mr. Wilson wrote:

"The public is entitled to know the facts and the truth. You are the official best qualified to state the facts and the truth. Are you willing to do so?"

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

The salaries of the employees in the Assembly, on a per diem basis, amount to more than \$5,000 a week, according to Mr. Wilson.

## U. S. MAY GET DYESTUFFS

Britain Will Pass Two Cargoes, Worth \$5,000,000, if Germany Agrees.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Great Britain has renewed her offer to permit the shipment of two cargoes of dyestuffs valued at \$5,000,000 from Rotterdam to the United States, Ambassador Page has advised the State Department. Washington officials are hopeful that Germany will make an exception to its embargo by granting permission for the exportation of the cargoes.

Negotiations with Germany for release of dyestuffs have failed heretofore because Germany demanded in exchange various commodities barred by the British orders-in-council. The negotiations will, however, be resumed immediately through Ambassador Gerard.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Great Britain later agreed that two more cargoes might be shipped for general use in the United States, but Germany refused to release them.

One cargo of dyestuffs came through some months ago, after Great Britain and Germany received assurances that the dyestuffs would be used only at the United States Bureau of Engraving and